

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1887.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, March 3, 1887.

Jacobini, papal secretary of state, is dead. The Prince of Wales has returned to England.

Sir Alex. Campbell has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

Abbott, on Tuesday, was elected mayor of Montreal by seventeen hundred majority.

The Ontario legislature has resumed its sittings. An address in reply to the speech from the throne has been passed.

There have been further earthquakes reported from many parts of Europe, but no further damage has been done in consequence.

The British Columbia legislature is petitioning the Ottawa government to secure the prompt settlement of the boundary between that province and Alaska.

Colonel Gilder, New York Herald correspondent, who started to find the north pole arrived here to-day from Churchill. He intends returning in the spring to renew his journey.

There is considerable damage to stock in the Canadian North-West reported consequent on storms this winter. Chinook winds however have rotted the snow and removed danger of further loss.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains a proclamation dividing the North-West into judicial districts, and appointing H. Richardson, J. V. MacLeod, C. B. Rouleau and E. L. Whitmore, judges of the supreme court of the North-West territories.

Algona election is taking place to-day. Hon. Thos. White and C. H. Macintosh, late member for Ottawa, who have been addressing meetings there arrived here to-day and will visit the territories. W. F. R. Preston, organizer of the reform association in Ontario, and Proctor, of Toronto, follow them in the liberal interest.

There are no material changes in the result of the Dominion contest since last week. One or two constituencies in Quebec have been altered. The conservative papers claim a majority for the government of from twenty to thirty on the present returns, while the liberals reduce the majority to ten and sometimes figure out a tie. There is little doubt, however, that the government is returned with a working majority. The recount in the Kingston election has so far resulted in increasing Sir John's majority. The recount in Winnipeg is proceeding.

Winnipeg, March 4, 1887.

The latest government election count stands: Ontario, 55 conservatives; Quebec, 57; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 9; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 1. Total, 118 government and opposition, a majority of 31. It is commonly expected that the government will carry the eleven remaining constituencies, increasing the majority to 42. On Friday one of the men in whom a liberal was running returned and the government would still have a majority of 21.

Victoria, March 5, 1887.

Roads reported very bad. No fur came during the week. Trade very dull.

About two inches of snow fell during the week.

Weather up to the 3rd has been cold and stormy, being 45 below yesterday. To-day is milder and calm.

Messrs. Ashen and McKay and Mr. and Mrs. Young passed through on Wednesday en route to Lac la Biche.

An outfit of 25 sleighs from Edmonton for Lac la Biche, loaded with freight, passed in the early part of the week.

W. Chamberlayne, enumerator, arrived on the 2nd and left on the following day for the north. He reported that Victoria would contribute between forty and fifty votes at the coming election.

J. R. COSTIGAN, election agent of D. W. Davis here, has received a telegram contradicting the report of the defeat of his father, Hon. J. Costigan, minister of inland revenue, in Victoria, New Brunswick. He has been elected by over 300 majority.

DR. LAFFERTY, of Calgary, arrived here on Monday morning on an electioneering tour. He made the trip in three days.

J. VANTER, A. CARLEY and W. FIELDS arrived from Calgary on Monday. They have come in Mr. Davis' electoral interest.

PHILIP NOEL arrived on Friday from Grizzly Bear to take the telegraph office during the absence of A. Taylor.

MRS. P. DALY, Mrs. Col. Stewart, C. Bremner, of Glover Bay, and Chas. Stewart left on Tuesday for Calgary.

POLICE COURT.

On Wednesday 2nd inst. before A. H. Griesbach, J. P., Dan. Macrae, charged with having had in his possession and sold a boiler to be used in making illicit whiskey pleaded guilty and was fined \$0 and costs, or in default three months at hard labor.

On Friday, before A. H. Griesbach, J. P., F. Provost, charged with having been concerned in the manufacture of illicit whiskey, pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs or two months hard labor. On a second charge of having in his possession a complete still for the purpose of making illicit whiskey, he pleaded guilty and was fined \$400 and costs or 6 months hard labor.

On the same day W. Gerow, charged with having had intoxicating liquor in his possession, pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 and costs or three months hard labor.

On the same day Thos. Labelle, charged with having had intoxicating liquor illegally in his possession, pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs or three months hard labor.

D. W. DAVIS, conservative candidate for Alberta, arrived on Monday afternoon from Calgary accompanied by Messrs. Ad McPherson, J. Banerman, J. L. Hironelle and Geo. Gouin. Mr. Davis intends to remain in this part of the district until after the election.

EBENEZER McCOLL, inspector of Indian agencies in Manitoba, is mentioned as a probable Indian commissioner.

JOINT political meeting at Fort Saskatchewan this evening, in the school house.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM TO RENT near town, highly improved. Apply to D. R. FRASER.

BACHELOR'S TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.

ON THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH,

In the

MAMMOTH HOTEL, EDMONTON.

Tea from 6 to 7:30.

Admission 50c.

PLASTERING and Cement Work, Plain and Ornamental, Hard sand or plaster of Paris finish. Call and examine our prices, our aim being to give satisfaction at the lowest cost. Office and yard Fraser avenue.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, DOUGLAS PETRIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of Johnstone, Petrie & Co. has by mutual consent been dissolved and that all accounts due to the aforesaid firm are henceforward payable to Douglas Petrie or to William Johnstone, Fraser avenue, Edmonton. (Signed,) JAMES JOHNSTONE, DOUGLAS PETRIE, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Edmonton, 28th Feb. 1887.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS

Is where you will get the most for your money; and it is now pretty well known that the

CHEAPEST STORE IN EDMONTON

is

McDOUGALL'S,

Consequently you will Save Money by going there.

NEW GOODS ARE COMING IN EVERY FEW WEEKS.

Splendid Values in

READY-MADE CLOTHING, MOCCASINS, MITTS and UNDER CLOTHING.

Some very fine

BLACK AND COLORED Winceys, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED

Also Canadian Yarns, All Colors.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL

H. W. McKENNY.

GENERAL MERCHANT,

SAINT ALBERT,

Begs to announce to the public that he has just brought in an

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

Which he offers at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

A full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.,

Is now shown.

TERMS CASH.

Call and examine.

H. W. McKENNY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have for sale some very promising young Percheron Stallions rising 2, 3 and 4 years.

ALSO

Geldings—team and saddle—Mares and Fillies.

Further particulars and prices upon application.

THE CHIPMAN RANCHE CO., Calgary, N. W. T.

CHARLES L. SHAW, Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Edmonton, Alberta. Office over Stewart & Banerman's store.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any debts contracted by my brother Thomas St. Jean.

X. ST. JEAN.

WANTED

2,000 Bushels Oats.

2,000 "

Barley.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, South side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. X. ST. JEAN, proprietor.

LOST.

From St. Albert, in the fall of 1886, a White Heifer, branded "L.C." on the left shoulder, left ear cropped. Finder is requested to return to the undersigned.

LOUIS CHEVIGNY.

NOTICE.

TEAMS WANTED.—To haul saw logs to the Sturgeon river mill. Particulars on application at the lumber shanty, Egg lake limits.

F. PROVOST.

EDMONTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Copies of Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations can be procured from the undersigned previous to annual meeting to be held on the 8th day of March in Jas. McDonald's office.

C. F. STRANG, Secretary.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. In rear of Sanderson & Looby's Blacksmith Shop, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour. Also a few head of mares for sale—or will exchange for grain. Stabling in connection with Kelly's hotel.

PRIVATE SCHOOL OF FORT SASKATCHEWAN will open on Monday the 14th of February. English and French taught. Children of any Denomination welcome. For Circulars and Particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ST. CYR, School Teacher.

NOTICE.—EDMONTON MILLS.

Parties concerned are hereby notified that from this date all grists brought to these mills must be taken away within three days after being ground, or storage will be charged.

Parties having ground grists now in the mill will please remove them without delay.

Gristing will close for the season on April 14th.

D. R. FRASER.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND MILLINERY.

Will shortly arrive the largest assortment of the above that has ever been brought to the North-West, consisting of

Ladies' Cotton Drawers from 60 and upwards

" " Chemises " 50 " "

" " Night Dresses 85 " "

Girls " Drawers 25 " "

" " Chemises 25 " "

" " Night Dresses 65 " "

Also superior Stockings, Corsets, Steels for Dresses, &c.

JUST ARRIVED

A large assortment of Ladies' Drawers and Vests in Cashmere and Shetland Lambs' Wool.

Will shortly arrive a large and very choice selection of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Also Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Hat Ornaments in endless variety. Shapes for Ladies' Hats and Bonnets now on hand.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

Will shortly arrive a large assortment of Furniture, comprising Beautiful Panel Beds, Comfortable Mattresses, Wave Wire Spring Mattresses, Walnut Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Child's High Chairs, Tables, (all sizes), Cradles, Cornice Poles, &c. Also Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, &c. All the above are of the best quality and workmanship and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to draw crowds of purchasers.

Terms strictly Cash.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,

Direct Importer of English Goods,

Edmonton.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. **FRANK OLIVER**, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAR. 5, 1887.

THE CONTEST HERE.

Only since the arrival of the two southern candidates and their friends has this part of the district awakened to a full sense of its responsibilities in the present election contest. There seemed to be a willingness to let the matter decide itself. Considering its importance this was scarcely an advisable course. The Toronto News forcibly says: "Apathy is accompanied by more dangers than agitation, and breeds evils which end in revolution." If the electors have not been awakened from their apathy during the present week, the three candidates and their friends are not in fault. Three public meetings have been held and an active canvass has been conducted on their behalf. This is the only section of the electoral district which is given the chance of comparing one with the other face to face. This is something of a compliment, and the electors would be paying themselves a poor compliment in not taking the opportunity to form an impartial judgment as to which one it would be best to intrust with the management of our affairs at Ottawa. To decide which one possesses in the greatest degree the greatest number of the necessary qualifications, and declare their decision on election day. Some of these qualifications are: Stake in the country, knowledge of the country, position in the country, and ability to represent the case of the country in parliament. There is no necessity of discussing the personality of either of the three. The fact that each one is above every other consideration the nominee of the section in which he now resides, and where he will certainly poll his largest vote is sufficient answer to any quibble that may be brought forward against him. All three have a stake in the country. Messrs. Hardisty and Davis probably the largest and most permanent; having resided in it longer they are also probably best posted in regard to it; and their position is such as to give the greater weight and force to any stand they may decide to take. Having had a longer platform experience, Dr. Lafferty is more fluent in the expression of his ideas, but it is not by any means certain that he will produce conviction in the minds of his hearers any better or more quickly than either of his opponents, who are now making their first efforts in political oratory. In connection with ability to present a case must be considered the political standpoint from which it is to be presented. Mr. Davis chooses that of a government supporter, Dr. Lafferty that of a government opponent, with qualifications; Mr. Hardisty that of an advocate of the interests of his constituents alone. Mr. Davis' standpoint places him in the position of being compelled to vote against the interests of the country if the necessities of the conservative party require it. Dr. Lafferty's in that of an opponent of the government on questions outside the North West, with the privilege of supporting them on questions concerning the North West, if their policy will justify it. By allying himself in the first place with the liberal party, he necessarily incurs the opposition of the government to himself, and perhaps his constituents as well as a means of reaching him; while by threatening to bolt the liberal party on North-West questions he incurs their displeasure and lays himself open on occasion to a vigorous application of the party lash, which certainly would not add to his usefulness. The position is a difficult one; it is a question whether it is tenable; it is for the electors to say whether or not his abilities are equal to the task of maintaining it creditably to himself and profitably to them. In offering for election strictly as an independent Mr. Hardisty places himself under no obligation to either party, and if elected neither has any claim upon him. He has stated clearly in his electoral address what measures he believes to be in the interests of the country. If the people can agree as well as the candidates

have done that these are the measures we require, it must be plain to any unprejudiced mind that the standpoint from which he proposes to urge them gives him better prospects of success than either of those taken by his opponents. Under no obligation to either party, neither is in a position to exercise pressure on him. They can only claim his support by acceding to his terms, which are honorable, equitable and definitely set forth. At the meetings held already his position as an independent has been strongly, not to say fiercely, attacked, and so far it has not been shaken; good proof of its natural strength and of his security in it.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

Editor BULLETIN,

SIR,—Since commencing my canvass in this contest I find that objection has been made because I have not defined my position regarding the settlement to be made with the Colonization Companies. I did not do so because it was currently reported that a settlement had already been effected. If it has not been, while I would not wish to see men who had invested their money in the country lose it, I also would be sorry to see large areas of land locked up from settlement. I believe that a number of the companies are willing to accept their purchase money back as a settlement in full, retaining their land improvements. I think such a settlement would be fair to both the companies and the country; and will press strongly for a settlement on these terms, and the subsequent throwing open of the odd sections within the tract to homestead settlement. Also the opening of the odd sections throughout the country where such action would not interfere with railroad grants.

RICHARD HARDISTY.

Edmonton, 28 Feb. 1887.

HALF-BREED SCRIP.

D. W. DAVIS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In your address you have omitted one important question, affecting the interests of the Halfbreed residents of the North-West, and we would beg of you to add it to your platform: That all Halfbreed residents of the North-West, born in the territories up to the year 1885 be granted scrip in the same terms as granted to the Halfbreeds in the province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer to the Dominion of Canada in 1870.

(Signed,) MATTHEW COOK,
JOHN WHITFORD,
COLIN WHITFORD,
SIMON WHITFORD,
CHAS. WHITFORD,
JOSEPH L'HIRONDELLE,

Blind River, Feb. 22nd, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst. I would simply state that the interests of the Halfbreeds are not forgotten by me, but in framing my address I only dealt with those questions that affected all electors alike, leaving those questions that interested only parts of the community to be dealt with when I am making my canvass in the sections affected. Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for your expressions of confidence in me. You may rely upon it that you and your people shall always receive that consideration at my hands, which, from years of friendly intercourse, I have found that you so richly deserve, and if I am elected as the representative for Alberta, I will strongly press upon the government the granting of scrip to all Halfbreeds born since 1870, and will also advise them that the Halfbreeds should not be dealt with on legal grounds alone, but on the more liberal principle that you were the original owners of the soil.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. DAVIS.

Calgary, Feb. 22nd, 1887.

New post-offices in Alberta: Cochrane—Sec. 2, tp. 26, r. 4 west of 5th mer., Jas. Johnstone, postmaster. Mosquito Creek—Sec. 29, tp. 16, r. 28 west of 4th mer., Joseph Troinger, postmaster. Pine Creek—Sec. 11, tp. 22, r. 1 west of 5th mer., Saunders Watson, postmaster. Strathmore Station—Sec. 29, tp. 23, r. 23 west of 4th mer., Adjutor Gauvreau, postmaster.

LIEUT. COL. MACKEND, of Winnipeg, died of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Hamilton in 1849.

HEW THEM DOWN.

NOTHING LIKE OPPOSITION.

We are now bringing in the different lines by the car load. Buying in such quantities for CASH, in the cheapest markets, we are prepared to give our customers and the public the FULL benefit.

SPACE WILL NOT ADMIT OF AN ENUMERATION.

HARDWARE Now Complete.
CROCKERY " "
READY-MADE CLOTHING " "
GROCERIES, Fresh Goods More on way.
BOOTS & SHOES—Part Fall and Winter Stock to Hand.

DRY GOODS.

New Prints,
" Yarns, all colors,
" Hosiery,
" Gloves,
" Handkerchiefs in silk and cotton.
" Velveteens,
" Mantles and Jackets for Ladies, Misses and children in great variety.

TUB BUTTER,

First quality, Just Arrived.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

BROWN & CURRY

Have received a

FULL STOCK,

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
UNDERCLOTHING,

MOCCASINS, MITTS,

LACE,
EMBROIDERY,
INSERTION &
FANCY GOODS.

All of which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH.

Just Arrived,

ARCTIC OVERSHOES,

FELT BOOTS,

Large Lot, All Styles, Lowest Prices.

BROWN & CURRY.

\$20.00 REWARD.

Lost about the 24th of May last from the Little Mountain, a Dark Brown Horse, eight years old, 15½ hands high, white stripe down the face, Oxart brand. Any person returning the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward.

J. F. SMITH.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. **LEESON & SCOTT**, mail contractors, Calgary.

READY MARKET FOR GRAIN.

BLAKE & KNOWLES are prepared to give the highest market prices for grain, to purchasers of Sleighs, Cutters, Fanning mills and other machinery. Finest stock and lowest prices ever seen in Edmonton. To arrive shortly Seeders, Corbin Disk Harrows, Plows, Pumps, Barrel Churns, &c., &c., all of the latest improved makes and warranted first class in workmanship and material. We are always at the spot, at Fraser avenue, to show stock and take orders.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

THE MOST NORTHERLY DRUG STORE ON THE CONTINENT.

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Lime Juice, etc. Fly Paper, Insect Powder, Rough on Rats. Paints—White Lead in small tins. Turpentine, Linseed Oils, Stove Varnish. Electric Soaps, Toilet Soap. Tobacco—Cigars wholesale. California and Canadian hops. Silver Mounted Pipes and Meerschaums. New Jewelry; Violins, etc. Saxony Knitting Yarn, Berlins and Silks. Stationery and School Books. Fancy Goods, Silverware, etc. Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully prepared.

P. DALY & CO.

E. RAYMER,

WATCHMAKER.

You'll find me at the

JASPER HOTEL

Until J. Thurston's building is finished, in which I will open out a select line of Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED AND GUARANTEED.

N. B.—Making this my permanent abode, I solicit your patronage.

L AFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BRANCHES:

Calgary, Edmonton, Regina.

Office, Main Street, 3 doors north of Jasper House.

Drafts issued on and collections made at all available points.

Sterling and Domestic Exchanges bought and sold.

Half-breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

P. G. GRAY,
Manager.

DR. LAFFERTY'S MEETING.

The political meeting called by Dr. Lafferty, in X. St. Jean's on Tuesday evening was well attended, although the roads were bad. On motion of Dr. Lafferty, D. Maloney, of St. Albert, was appointed chairman.

Dr. Lafferty expressed his pleasure in visiting this part of the country, spoke of it in most complimentary terms, and would consider that the pleasure and information gained on the trip would repay him whether elected or not. When railroads came this way it would be found one of the most desirable points for settlement in Canada. Regarding the contest, he was a candidate as the nominee of the liberal party, but when he accepted the honor and responsibility of that position he gave his friends to understand that he reserved the right to serve what he considered to be the interests of the country irrespective of party, on the lines of measures not men. He had been charged with having been an independent and he would not attempt to refute the charge. He believed that people should serve their country before their party. On these grounds when he came first to Calgary he had assisted in establishing an independent party of both conservatives and liberals. When he did this he did not agree to sacrifice his liberal principles, and when he accepted the liberal nomination he did not agree to sacrifice the country's interests. He then took up the different clauses of his address and explained them at length. He laid particular stress on the C. P. R. monopoly, the permit system and the lease system. He pointed out forcibly the material advantages that would accrue to the country from the abolition of all three, coupling the colonization companies generally and in particular with them as nuisances that should be abated at once. He favored a license system or local option as a substitute for the permit system. If the present system was to be continued he would insist that fines be paid into local funds. He would also insist on no reward being paid informers. In regard to his opponent Mr. Hardisty. His platform was very much the same as the speaker's with this difference that his (the speaker's) was the more extensive and he defied the assertion that there was one plank in it that should be omitted. The telegrams passing between Mr. Hardisty and Mr. Wrigley showed that the former was under the influence in this matter of his superior officer. Large claims were being pressed by the company upon the government and when the issue came to be tried, was it not possible that Mr. Hardisty would again take advice from Mr. Wrigley. He thought before Mr. Hardisty entered into this contest he should have resigned from the H. B. Co., and the only objection was his connection with that company. Another point was, that at Calgary, Mr. Hardisty's agents had represented him as a conservative and an independent alternately. He claimed that under such circumstances Mr. Hardisty could not fairly come before them as an independent. The plea had been put forward on behalf of his opponents that they were old-timers. He did not think it was necessary to live here twenty years to learn the wants of the country. He had been in the country six years, and he thought he knew its requirements as well as either of the other candidates. If Mr. Hardisty was sincere in his desire to open up the north country he must have changed his mind lately or the H. B. Co. changed their policy of retarding settlement. Sir John A. Macdonald's telegram to Mr. Hardisty, appearing in last BULLETIN showed that he was a conservative, and was at the same time a direct slap in the face to Mr. Davis, the straight nominee. Regarding Mr. Davis. He had stated his political position clearly. They knew where to find him. But the speaker believed that no hide-bound party man could represent the people of the North-West so well as an independent. Now that the government majority was reduced, the government could not afford to overlook a vigorous independent as they could Mr. Davis as a party man. The speaker contended that the government Mr. Davis supported had not done all that could be done for this country. An objection to Mr. Davis was that he was manager for I. G. Baker & Co., whose business was largely in the nature of government contracts. The position of Mr. Davis was not conducive to pure legislation. Mr. Davis was wealthy. He had made his money out of government contracts at prices at which he could not help but make money. The speaker then discussed the merits of some of Mr. Davis' supporters who had accompanied him from Calgary causing considerable amusement.

Mr. Davis announced himself as the liberal conservative candidate, and would not make a lengthy speech. He read his published address and commented on it clause by clause. He had come to the country long ago, and never mixed in party politics. On entering this contest he had free choice between the two parties and had chosen the conservative, as that had done more for the country than the liberals had done when in power. There would have been no railroad yet and no Calgary if they had remained in power. He advocated increased grants of money for terri-

torial purposes, the opening of reserved lands to settlers, including Indian reserves and school lands, colonization tracts, etc., payment of legitimate claims and a liberal North-West policy generally. He was particularly strong on the settlement of reserved lands, claiming that it paid better to give the land free for settlement than let it be vacant for 55 an acre, and declared strongly against the colonization societies. He took up an additional plank of his platform in reference to the granting of scrip to half-breeds and expressed himself strongly, that all born since 1870 receive scrip. He would not reply to Dr. Lafferty's attacks upon himself, and would not attack Mr. Hardisty, as he made it a rule not to attack a man in his absence.

F. Oliver was called upon to speak on behalf of Mr. Hardisty, who was not present. He apologized for that gentleman's absence as he had had no experience in addressing political meetings, and he felt that it would scarcely be justice to himself or friends to make his first appearance on a political platform at a meeting called and controlled by so able an opponent as Dr. Lafferty. It had been advanced as an objection to Mr. Hardisty that before entering upon the contest he had asked permission of Mr. Wrigley his superior officer in the H. B. service and was therefore not a free agent. Being an officer of the company, the speaker did not see what else he could do consistently. It was no secret that Mr. Hardisty was an H. B. officer. It was known many years before this contest was entered upon. In the minds of some this was a legitimate objection to his candidature, but not so apparently in the minds of most. He was freely tendered support from all quarters of the district and members of all classes of people in it with the full knowledge of this fact, and now after nomination, when the choice had been narrowed down to three men, and within a few days of the election, it was rather late to object to Mr. Hardisty's connection with the H. B. Co. In so far as the H. B. Co.'s interests agreed with our interests, and in so far as Mr. Hardisty's interests agreed with ours, we could surely depend upon him to work for us irrespective of any promise he might make. He had promised in his address to assist in opening the country north of Edmonton. He had been charged with insincerity in that promise. What he had done in the past was that by making proper representations at the proper time and place he had secured the change of route by which the H. B. supplies went into the north from by way of Carlton to by way of Edmonton, a matter of many thousands of dollars a year to this settlement. While he had been in charge of H. B. affairs here, that company had cut a road and erected bridges between Edmonton and the Athabasca Landing, and between Slave lake and Peace river without asking the government or any one else for a nickel. They had placed steamers on the waters of the lower Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, and were now projecting another steamer for the upper Athabasca. In the advice towards making these improvements Mr. Hardisty had his full share, if not the greater share. In view of this it could not fairly be charged against the H. B. Co. or Mr. Hardisty that they had been trying to keep the northern country closed. The roads were free and the waters ran down hill for everyone as well as them. Another man might in the future do more towards the opening up of that country than Mr. Hardisty, but nothing known of the other two candidates, nor what they had said, showed they were likely to, as it was not to the same extent to their interest. Exception had been taken to Mr. Hardisty's position as an independent. His agents in the south had announced him as a conservative. Whatever his agents had done, or whatever he might have been in the past, in regard to this contest he had always announced himself as an independent. He had published his electoral address in every paper of the district weeks before nomination announcing his independence. The gentleman bringing the charge of sailing under false colors against Mr. Hardisty would be the last to doubt his signature on a bank cheque, and he had no right now to doubt it when appended to an electoral address. It was a question whether the conservative, the liberal or the independent was the best course, but no man could deny that the course Mr. Hardisty had taken at the beginning he had kept it straight through, and the speaker thought it was the best. The platforms of the three candidates generally agreed, and one or the other had added planks since coming north. Mr. Hardisty had also added a plank to his, in reference to colonization companies. He declared specifically for terms which would open the land for homestead settlement and give the companies their purchase money back.

Mr. Carney, of Calgary, was called upon. He was a supporter of Mr. Davis, on personal rather than political grounds. He did not take a strong position against Mr. Hardisty, but did so against Dr. Lafferty, whom he accused of securing the Calgary liberal nomination by unfair means, and to whose humorous remarks on Mr. Davis' canvassers he effectively replied causing much laughter.

J. R. Costigan, of Calgary, was called for on behalf of Mr. Davis. He detailed the cir-

cumstances attending the nomination of Mr. Davis by the conservatives of central and southern Alberta, and charged that it was owing to treachery on the part of Messrs. A. Taylor, telegraph, and A. D. Osborne, postmaster, to whom communications on the subject were addressed, that party lines were drawn in this contest, as the conservative of the south had been willing to unite with the liberals and elect Mr. Oliver as an independent by acclamation. (The parties admitted the receipt of the communications but denied that they had suppressed them.) It is objection to Mr. Hardisty's candidature was his connection with the H. B. Co. When Mr. Davis was tendered the conservative nomination he had given his firm to understand that if they did not like it, as soon as they made up their minds to do without him, he would try to get along without them.

Dr. Lafferty replied to the other speakers at some length, and particularly to Mr. Carney, whom he accused of following him out of personal spite. He explained his transactions with Mr. Carney and called upon Mr. Davis to withdraw him from the campaign, or accept responsibility for his utterances, which he at present declined to do. He explained the charge regarding the Calgary liberal convention. The proposal was made that the liberal convention as such should support Mr. Oliver as an independent. He did not think this was a proper course and he declined to agree to it. Mr. Oliver was telegraphed the support of the association as a liberal candidate, which he declined. When the matter was taken up again he became the choice of the association—he declined distinctly the use of unfair means—he only accepted the nomination reluctantly, on condition that he should be free to act if occasion required independent of the party, in the interests of the country.

M. McCauley was called upon and spoke forcibly for a few minutes on behalf of Mr. Hardisty.

Dr. Lafferty moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. D. Maloney, of St. Albert, which he acknowledged appropriately, and the meeting adjourned.

TO RICHARD HARDISTY, ESQUIRE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

DEAR SIR,—

In consequence of last session's legislation of the Dominion parliament, the provisional district of Alberta was constituted an electoral district for the purpose of returning a member to represent it in the House of Commons of Canada.

Already candidates are in the field for the district of Saskatchewan and for both ridings of Assiniboia, and the indications are that the present House will shortly, if not at once, be dissolved and a general election immediately follow.

In view of the foregoing and recognizing your special fitness in every respect, we, the undersigned electors of said Alberta territory, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent said Alberta territory in the House of Commons, and, in the event of your accepting such nomination, we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate endeavor to secure your election and return.

Dated this third day of November, A. D., 1886.

We are, dear sir,
yours truly,

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALBERTA, GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested, by a very large number of you resident in all parts of this territory, in the south as well as the north, to become a candidate for Alberta in the next parliament of Canada, I beg sincerely to thank you for the honor you have thus done me, and at the same time to signify my acceptance of the nomination so tendered me.

From considerations of personal comfort I have been reluctant to come to this decision and knowing as I do that there are many able men whom you might have selected, I have felt much diffidence in accepting such nomination, but on the other hand I am reminded that I am one of the pioneers of this territory, having resided in it over thirty years, and that therefore few should be more conversant with its wants than myself; moreover I take this opportunity of honestly and fearlessly stating that, should I be elected, no one could have your interests more unselfishly at heart, and no one would more faithfully endeavor to serve those interests than myself.

Before the day of election arrives I hope to have the pleasure of meeting as many of you as is possible in this immense constituency with its scattered population, but in the meantime I think it proper and only

what is due to you to outline the platform on which I seek your suffrages.

There are doubtless innumerable questions which deserve the consideration of every elector and of any parliamentary candidate in this district, but the following declarations of policy occur to me as being too important and too prominent to be overlooked:

1. The time has not yet arrived in my opinion for the introduction of the hard and fast party lines of eastern Canada into North-West politics. I think I can best serve you, if elected, by eschewing those party lines, by being before all else a "North-West first man," and therefore I come before you strictly as an independent candidate.

2. I am informed it has been said by a few gentlemen that I am coming out as a Hudson Bay Company man, but I beg here to contradict any such statement most emphatically, and further to declare that I offer myself simply as Richard Hardisty, and as being one of the oldest settlers in the North-West.

3. I claim that the half-breeds of this country—and they constitute a very considerable portion of the electorate—have never in the past found any better or more disinterested friend than in me—this I am sure, gentlemen, such of you as are half-breeds will acknowledge—and I can promise that for the future I shall ever continue their friend, and advocate with all my influence the prompt and complete recognition of their rights, including more especially the issuance of scrip to such of them as have not yet received the same though entitled thereto.

4. I am in favor of all contracts for Indian Department supplies, and indeed of all other government contracts relating to the North-West, being not merely advertised in the North-West, but being let after fair and public competition to persons bona fide residents in the territories, in preference to outsiders; and I would even go further and urge that whenever possible all such contracts shall be given to inhabitants of the very locality wherein the same are to be performed, believing that in this way much can be done to compensate our farmers, mechanics and merchants, for the disadvantages they at present suffer owing to their geographical position and the entire absence of railway communication in at least the greatest part of our district.

5. With a similar object, namely the acquisition of new markets or the better development of those already existing, I would press for the following among other things, namely:

(a) The extension of the Galt railway southwards to the boundary, the abolition of the present railway monopoly, the building of railways to Hudson's Bay, and generally the encouragement of railway construction throughout the Territories.

(b) The speedy opening up of the country between the C. P. R. and the McKenzie river and the construction and improvement of highways leading thereto.

6. I would further urge the immediate payment upon a liberal basis of rebellion losses and claims, many of which though recognized still remain unpaid; and in the case of rebellion claims (as distinguished from rebellion losses) where they arose out of express contracts I would contend for their liquidation in strict pursuance to the terms of such contracts; in this connection I would also press for the immediate granting of scrip or land (now too long withheld) to all those who served in irregular volunteer forces in the North-West in defence of our country during the troubles of 1885.

7. I would advocate that timber rights be granted only upon condition of their being actually and continuously worked and that they be not locked up and unused as many of them now are in the hands of speculators; and that all our main trails be put in as perfect condition as possible by the federal government.

8. I believe that a Legislative Assembly should at once be given the Territories in the place of the present council.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg to say that I have "no axes to grind," and no favors to ask from any government, and in soliciting your votes I would again repeat that if elected I shall do my best to serve you without fear, without favor, and without partiality to any section of the district or to any class in it.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD HARDISTY.

Edmonton, Alta.,
January, 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 4th, 1887. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	9	-22
Sunday,	14	-6
Monday,	16	-1
Tuesday,	3	-13
Wednesday,	-6	-21
Thursday,	13	-26
Friday,	43	-2

Barometer falling, 26.949.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been nominated by the Liberal Association as their candidate to contest the election of a representative to the Dominion Parliament to support the Hon. Edward Blake, as Leader of the Liberal Party, I have decided to accept their nomination, fully appreciating the great honor conferred on me and the responsibilities attending on it. I shall make every honorable effort, with the assistance of my friends, to secure my election as your representative, and although if elected I shall owe allegiance to the Hon. Edward Blake, as Leader of the Liberal party, I do not forfeit my right to support measures in the interests of the North-West, which I will do at all times and on occasions irrespective of party or the origin of such measures.

In asking for your support it becomes me to lay before you the grounds on which I do

so, fully believing they will appeal to every intelligent elector and convince him that in giving me his support he is best serving his own interests and those of his adopted country.

1. I shall advocate the abolition of the C. P. R. monopoly, and favor the construction of branch railways by liberal grants of land.

2. Abrogation of the permit system and substituting thereof local option. If this cannot be secured I shall then advocate that all fines be retained in the country and paid over to the Lieutenant Governor to be spent in public improvements in the district where they are imposed; also that the iniquitous system of paying half the fine to informers be abolished.

3. Cancellation of all leases under the conditions upon which they were granted, viz.: "two years' notice." That no more leases be granted. Cancellation of all timber licenses where conditions have not been complied with.

4. Removing the Indian reserves further away from settlement, and throwing the land open for homesteading and reimbursing the Indians by capitalizing their land at a fair value and paying them the interest.

5. The granting of the land as a homestead to all squatters who settled on it previous to the survey.

6. That the land received back from the C. P. R. in payment of loan should be allotted along the main line and be open for homesteading.

7. An increase in the number of land and registry offices.

8. That one of the experimental farms be placed in this district.

9. A largely increased subsidy to the Territories to be expended in public improvements, and for the erection of public buildings in the leading centres.

10. A special grant for bridging all main rivers, and for the erection of hospitals where urgently needed.

11. That the C. P. R. be liable for all stock killed by trains.

12. That the claims of halfbreeds who have not yet received scrip be very liberally construed and dealt with.

13. That scrip be granted couriers in service during the rebellion.

14. That the pensions to be granted to those receiving injuries during the rebellion be settled at once.

15. The recognition and payment in full of all claims incurred by officers in charge, for services absolutely necessary and where properly and satisfactorily performed.

16. The settlement of all just claims for rebellion losses at once.

17. That all contracts for supplies and services be advertised and let in the various local parts where such are required, if possible.

18. Increased postal facilities in the territories.

19. That some more representative and extensive form of government be devised and granted to the territories.

20. Increased representation for Alberta in the Dominion House.

21. That none but local men be appointed to offices in the territories.

22. That the ballot system be extended to the territories at once.

Hoping, gentlemen, that you will concur to the necessity of the above mentioned reforms being vigorously advocated in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. LAFFERTY.

Calgary, Feb. 14th, 1887.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

GENTLEMEN,—

At the recent Convention of Liberal Conservatives of the District of Alberta, held at Calgary, I was paid the honor of being selected as the candidate to whom the Conservatives of Alberta wished to entrust their fortunes in the approaching election. Having the nomination tendered me in so hearty a manner and by so representative a body, I feel it my duty to assume the responsibilities assigned me, and it is in accordance with that acceptance that I address you now and ask for your support in the approaching contest.

It is fitting that in asking your support I should express myself on those matters which affect the interests of Alberta and the Territories at large. I believe no candidate should be worthy of your confidence who, either because he is forbidden or because he is afraid, fails to state his platform and his position in Territorial matters.

To be brief, Gentlemen, let me say that if you honor me by sending me to Ottawa, I shall give my support as indicated in the following outline:

1. I shall give a hearty support to Sir John A. Macdonald and his Government. That Government has, within the past twelve years given us the Railway, Representation in Parliament, an improved Judicial system and increased facilities for the better Administration of Justice, and surveyed and generally developed this country with a rapidity, less perhaps than our rapid growth would demand, but greater than any other government has done for any other portion of the Dominion.

2. I shall support all efforts in the direction of granting a system of self-government to the Territories.

3. I shall advocate an increased allowance to the North-West Territories' Fund for Public Works and Schools in the Territories.

4. I shall advocate a system by which School Lands may be at once rendered available to raise money on to establish and maintain schools in the Territories.

5. I shall advocate that all appointments to office in the Territories be given to local men.

6. The unsettled War Claims and Rebellion Losses with compensation require attention, and I shall use every effort in my power to have them settled in accordance with the general understanding between the claimants and the governmental and military officers who made the contracts during the rebellion.

7. I shall advocate that the Old Trails, as nearly as practicable, should be surveyed and improved at once and handed over to the people for roads, and that the principal rivers should be bridged as soon as possible.

8. I believe that the Government should throw open the odd numbered sections for homesteading.

9. I shall advocate that Indian Reserves in settled portions of the country should be thrown open for settlement and the occupants given reserves elsewhere.

10. The Lease Question, one of the most important and complicated, which must occupy the attention of your representative, is one upon which no general course can be mapped out in a general platform of this nature. It is a question which necessarily affects the diverse interests of the various sections of this extensive district in different ways and I shall endeavor to frame my course in this connection to meet the reasonable views of the people in the different districts. The appointment of a commission to enquire into the difficulties existing between Leaseholders and Settlers would receive my hearty support.

11. I am in favor of the Mining Laws being so amended as to make them as nearly similar as possible to the Mining Laws of British Columbia.

12. I shall advocate that those settlers who took up land before the survey, should be placed on the same footing as those who have homesteaded in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

13. The District of Alberta is entitled to more representation, and I shall endeavor to obtain it.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I am tolerably familiar with all the different portions of Alberta, having lived in different parts of it for the past twenty years, and if I am elected as your member to Parliament, you will find me a constant and watchful advocate of the interests and needs of this vast constituency.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. W. DAVIS.

Calgary, Jan'y. 28th, 1887.

Since the publication of Mr. Davis' electoral address in the Calgary Herald he has been asked to define his position in connection with the claim of the Half-breeds, to the effect that children born previous to 1855 be treated by the Government as regards scrip in the same manner as those born previous to 1870. We are requested to say that he has expressed himself favorably to the claim and a plank to this effect will be incorporated in his platform.

1887.

ALBERTA

BOOT & SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

{ With Thanks for the Liberal
Patronage extended
us since opening. }

DURING THE COMING SEASON WE PURPOSE CARRYING A MUCH LARGER AND FAR MORE VARIED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

STEWART & BANNERMAN.

KELLY HOUSE.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. P. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

L. KELLY, Proprietor.

FARMERS & OTHERS in want of Agricultural Implements will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, who has a stock of Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Rakes and seeders on hand. Orders taken for the Best Light All-Steel Binder in the world. Twine, etc. To arrive, a car load of Farm Wagons and Buck-boards.

Town lots for sale in Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan well situated for business and private residence. Enquire of the undersigned.

W. S. ROBERTSON,

Real Estate and Manufacturers' Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office in rear portion of Big Hotel, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C., reserve, Edmonton.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta. Office, Main street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser Avenue.

H. L. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office next door north of Jasper House.

DR. J. H. TOFIELD,

St. George's Hospital, London. Temporary residence and consulting room, second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, OTTAWA, ONT.

Parliamentary and departmental agents. Special attention given to departmental business and the issuing of land patents.

D. O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG.

W. WILSON,

DENTIST, CALGARY.

Rooms over J. S. Gibb & Co's store. Entrance at side door opposite Roller Skating Rink.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, KELLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite Bulletin office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Food kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCALL, Main Street, Edmonton.

LYONS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper ware. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDonald & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horse shoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done promptly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The undersigned has a limited amount of money to loan on good security.

GEO. A. WATSON.

JAMES McDONALD, Balder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main street, Edmonton.

MURRAY, KNOWLES & CO., Builders and Contractors. Contracts taken. Material furnished if required. Work done as cheap as the cheapest; as good as the best. We have come to stay, please give us a call. Shop on Fraser Avenue in rear of Thos. Henderson's residence.

Edmonton, Sept. 2nd, 1886.

BLACKSMITH & CARRIAGE SHOP.

At Edmonton ferry landing, south side, opposite the fort. The undersigned having secured the services of a first-class General Blacksmith and Machinist is now prepared to do all sorts of work in these lines on the shortest notice. Also on hand a complete stock of patent wheels, spokes, felloes, axles, shafts, tongues, traces, plow beams and handles, neck yokes and whipple trees, etc. Orders for carriage building and repairing promptly attended to.

JOHN WALTER.

Edmonton Bulletin Supplement.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1887.

No. 18.

POLLING DIVISIONS.

Red Deer and Blind Man: On the north by a line between townships 40 and 41; on the south by a line between townships 31 and 32; on the west by the western boundary of Alberta, and on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta.

Wolf Creek: On the north by a line between townships 42 and 43; on the south by a line between townships 40 and 41; on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta, and on the west by the western boundary of Alberta.

Battle River Agency: On the north by a line between townships 47 and 48; on the south by a line between townships 42 and 43; on the east by a line between ranges 22 and 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the west by the western boundary of Alberta.

Battle River Settlement: On the north by a line between townships 47 and 48; on the south by a line between townships 42 and 43; on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta, and on the west by a line between ranges 22 and 23 west of the fourth principal meridian.

South Side of Edmonton: On the north by a line between townships 52 and 53 and the Saskatchewan river; on the south by a line between townships 47 and 48; on the east by a line between ranges 22 and 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the west by the Saskatchewan river.

Edmonton: On the north by the line dividing the Edmonton and Belmont school districts, and the Edmonton and St. Albert electoral districts; on the east and south by the Saskatchewan river; on the west by a line between ranges 25 and 26 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Belmont: On the south by the line dividing the Edmonton and Belmont school districts; on the east by the Saskatchewan river; on the north and west by the line dividing the Edmonton and St. Albert electoral districts.

Stoney Plain: On the north by a line between townships 53 and 54; on the south by the Saskatchewan river and a line between townships 42 and 43; on the east by a line between ranges 25 and 26 west of the fourth principal meridian; on the west by the western boundary of Alberta.

Clover Bar: On the north by the south half of township 54 in ranges 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; on the west by the Saskatchewan river; on the south by the 14th base; on the east by the line dividing ranges 19 and 20.

St. Albert: On the east by a line between ranges 24 and 25; on the south by a line dividing the electoral districts of St. Albert and Edmonton; on the west by the fifth principal meridian; on the north by the line dividing townships 58 and 59 in the ranges from 20 to 28.

Fort Saskatchewan: On the north by half of township 54 and township 55, in ranges 21 and 22 west of the fourth principal meridian, and the north half of 54 and south half of 55 in range 23 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Sturgeon River: North half of township 55 and the whole of 56 in range 23; the north half of 54 and the whole of 55 in range 24.

St. Anne: On the north by the northern boundary of Alberta; on the south by a line between townships 53 and 54; on the east by a line between ranges 26 and 27 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the west by the western boundary of Alberta.

Beaver Lake: On the north by a line between townships 55 and 56; on the south by a line between townships 47 and 48; on the west by a line between ranges 22 and 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the east by the easterly boundary of Alberta.

Victoria: On the north by a line between townships 59 and 60; on the south by a line between townships 55 and 56; on the east by a line between ranges 13 and 14 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the west by a line between ranges 19 and 20 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Saddle Lake: On the north by a line between townships 59 and 60; on the south by a line between townships 55 and 56; on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta, and on the west by a line between ranges 13 and 14 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Whitefish Lake: On the north by a line between townships 63 and 64; on the south by a line between townships 59 and 60; on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta, and on the west by a line between ranges 19 and 20 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Lac la Biche: On the north by the northern boundary of Alberta; on the south by a line between townships 62 and 63; on the east by the eastern boundary of Alberta; and

on the west by a line between ranges 19 and 20 west of the fourth principal meridian.

Athabasca: On the north by the northern boundary of Alberta; on the south by a line between townships 62 and 63; on the east by a line between ranges 19 and 20 west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the west by a line between ranges 26 and 27 west of the fourth principal meridian.

COLONIZATION LANDS.

The question as to what was the actual agreement between the government and the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company has often been asked. The following is a synopsis of the clauses of an agreement with a similar company which agreement is, beyond doubt, identical with that of the E. & S. Co. This agreement will give an idea as to whether the lands of the company are taxable for school purposes or not, and also of the powers of the government in winding up the company.

The preamble says that the lands are subject to the Lands act of 1879 with amendments and have been applied for by the company for the purpose of colonizing them, in accordance with plan No. 1 of December 1881.

1. Describes the tract.
2. Relates to survey of the tract.
3. "Subject to the provisions hereof, and to the reservations and exceptions hereinafter mentioned. Her Majesty agrees to sell and the company agrees to buy all the odd numbered sections within each township upon the following terms: Price \$2.00 per acre for the land and five cents per acre for the survey thereof, payable as follows: Forty cents per acre in cash at or before the execution hereof, and the balance in four equal annual instalments of 41½ cents per acre each, on the 1st day of July in each year, interest at 6 per cent, per annum, to be paid on all past due instalments from the maturity thereof; upon payment of the first instalment of the purchase money the company may take possession subject to the terms hereof."

4. "This agreement is not to be construed as an agreement for the sale and purchase of each township for the price per acre of the section, but is a single agreement for the sale and purchase as one transaction of all the lands agreed to be sold and purchased, subject to the terms, conditions, exceptions and reservations herein contained, and no deduction or abatement of the purchase money is to be made because any part of the land may not be fit for settlement."

5. Reserves school lands; H. B. lands; lands comprising trails and highways; gold, silver, copper, lead and coal; lands which may be withdrawn from the operations of the agreement by government; timber upon any of the lands, subject to provisions respecting the cutting of timber by the company and its settlers.

6. Provides that the company may not disturb settlers already in possession of lands within their tract, except by consent in writing of the minister of interior, and the minister may, if he thinks fit, withdraw from the operations of the agreement the lands occupied by such settlers, not exceeding 320 acres in each case.

7. The governor-in-council may grant licences to explore on the company's lands for gold, silver, copper, lead or coal.

8. Should such minerals or a harbor be found the governor-in-council may withdraw such lands and adjoining lands as he may think advisable from the agreement.

9. Should any part of the tract come within 24 miles of the final location of the C.P.R., that part may be withdrawn from the operations of the agreement.

10. At any time before a homestead entry has been made on it the whole or any part of any even-numbered section may be withdrawn from the agreement.

11. "Upon the withdrawal of any land from the operation of this agreement, under any of the provisions hereof, the absolute ownership and possession of the land shall thereupon immediately become re-vested in Her Majesty, free from any claim of the company or of any one claiming through them."

12. Should any lands settled by means of the company be withdrawn under clause eight, the settler and the company shall be allowed by the government for the value of the improvements made, and the company shall be allowed for the purchase money paid with respect to the land so withdrawn.

13. Should any portion of the tract contain timber the governor-in-council may, under the provisions of the Lands Act, grant to any parties the right to enter upon the lands and cut and remove such timber.

14. The company may, without payment of dues, cut timber upon the tract for the building purposes and firewood required by the two settlers per section required to be placed by the company on the tract; on payment of dues the company may cut timber for other building purposes within the tract; save as above provided they must not cut or destroy any timber within the tract.

15. "The company covenant with Her Majesty that at the expiration of five years, from first day of July, 1882, there shall be then residing and settled upon each of two quarter sections (fairly fit for settlement) of each even-numbered section in each township (save such as are reserved and excepted from the agreement) one bona fide homestead settler, entered as such in accordance with the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands acts, and that each settler shall have been placed upon such quarter-section by the company. Also, that at the expiration of five years from the date hereof, there shall be then residing and settled upon each of two quarter sections (fairly fit for settlement) of each odd-numbered section, (save as afore said) in each township, one bona fide settler, within the true intent and meaning of this agreement, and that each such settler shall have been placed upon such quarter-section by the company."

16. The minister of the interior shall decide as to the bona fide nature of the settlement.

17. "If at the expiration of five years, from the first day of July, 1882, there be any odd-numbered section upon each of two quarter sections of which one bona fide settler, placed there by the company, is not then residing and settled as above provided, the minister of interior may, at any time thereafter on behalf of Her Majesty by written notice in that behalf to the company, cancel the sale of such section—or of such quarter-sections thereof as may contain no settler—and resume the ownership thereof free from any claim of the company or of any one claiming through them."

18. "If the sale of any section or quarter-sections thereof be cancelled under the last preceding clause, Her Majesty shall credit the company with the purchase money (without interest) which may have been paid in respect of such section or quarter-sections, less any rebate which may have previously been allowed to the company in respect thereof."

19. "In case a homestead settler has not been entered for the quarter section or part of the quarter section adjoining his homestead as a pre-emption lot, the company may declare their option to purchase such quarter-section, or such part thereof for which the homestead settler may not have been entered for the price of \$2.05 per acre." Provided that the company pay for the land in cash within three months of the failure of the settler to enter; when they became entitled to patent in fee simple.

20. Provides that the company may be secured for advances made to settlers.

- 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Relate to the rebate upon the purchase price on account of settlers placed upon the tract "by the company in accordance with the true intent and meaning hereof." It is arranged that on lands settled upon according to agreement the purchase price to the company is reduced to \$1.05 an acre. On lands remaining unsettled the price remains \$2.05. The enumerations for the purposes of arranging the rebate to be made at the company's expense. The minister of interior to decide all disputes, and also to decide whether or not any land is fairly fit for settlement.

26. The company shall not, without the consent of the governor-in-council, transfer their rights under this agreement in any manner except "with a bona fide settler placed by the company upon an odd-numbered section with respect to the sale, lease or other disposition of such section or part thereof."

27. In case of a transfer the party to whom the transfer is made shall be subject to the original agreement.

28. Provides that if the company makes default of payment for three months, or cuts timber contrary to clause 15, it forfeits all rights and all money paid, Her Majesty to resume absolute possession of the tract by order in council. This stipulation was waived by the government in 1883.

29. In case of the company making default, settlers on odd sections shall be confirmed in their holding up to 320 acres.

30. On the completion of its agreement by the company letters patent under the great seal of Canada shall be issued granting to the company in fee simple the odd-sections in their tract coming under this agreement.

31. Lands may be withdrawn from the company's tract before issue of patent for

railway purposes, the money paid on them by the company to be returned.

33. Waivers on behalf of Her Majesty of any breach by the company must be on authority of the governor-in-council.

34. No implied rights against Her Majesty may be founded on this contract.

35. Notices from the government if the company may lawfully served by mailing to their chief place of business in Canada.

36. Provides that the company shall without remuneration act as agent for the minister of interior and grant homesteads and pre-emptions within its tract.

37. Is the interpretation clause, and the last of the agreement.

A LATE issue of the Winnipeg Commercial directs attention to the adaptability of the North-West for the culture of flax. It appears that flax is grown in Russia in latitudes far north of the fertile belt of Canada, that the plant is native in the North-West, that wherever its cultivation has been tried it has been successful, that in quality of seed and fibre it is equal to the flax of Ireland, that the country has good facilities for the manufacture of the fibre into twine, thread and cloth, that the home market for these products is large, and also for the seed to be used in the fattening of stock. It will yield seed to the amount of twenty-five bushels to the acre, which in Manitoba is worth 90c. to \$1.00 a bushel. Eight acres will raise a ton of dressed fibre which is worth \$200 at the factories. The farmers of the North-West, and especially this part, have made up their minds that grain raising at present export prices will not pay. That as soon as the home demand is supplied the production of more grain is only a loss of labor. If the country is not to stand still other products must be found which will, on account of their greater value according to their weight, bear the cost of export, as grain will not. Of this nature are live horses and cattle, wool and dairy products, and if we had railway communication live or dressed hogs. But these lines do not furnish sufficient variety for a proper system of mixed farming. If what the Commercial says regarding flax is true this crop offers a chance to increase the production of the country to the benefit of every one. Flax is said to be an exhaustive crop, but if any soil in the world will stand it that of Northern Alberta will. Of course the straw would be of no use unless mulls were started, but if the farmers were to experiment with it in a small way for a few years for the sake of the seed, and it was shown that it could be grown to advantage capital could be induced to invest in the necessary plant for its manufacture; while if no flax is grown until a mill is started, there never will be one started and no flax will ever be grown.

THE act against the use of substitutes for butter in Canada passed at the late session of parliament reads as follows: "No oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured from any animal substance other than milk, shall be manufactured in Canada, or sold therein, and every person who contravenes the provisions of this act in any manner whatsoever shall incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars, and not less than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months."

A SETTLER south of Moosomin complains that although fifty miles south of the railway he is compelled to pay \$2.50 an acre for his pre-emption. The information upon which he was induced to leave England in 1881 was that anywhere more than 25 miles from the railway pre-emptions cost only \$1 an acre.

THE main tunnel of the anthracite mines at Anthracite, N.W.T., has been driven to a depth of 225 feet, twelve feet wide at the bottom, and ten on top. Several seams have been struck, and the company expect great results. Three shifts of men are now working day and night.

HANLAN is pleased that Beach at last consented to row him on Nepean river, Australia, and will forward the articles for the approval of the London Sportsman forthwith, as requested by Thompson, Beach's backer.

THE Toronto city council has passed a by-law reducing the number of tavern licenses from 217 to 159, shop licenses from 64 to 40, and increased the fees. The vote stood 19 to 17.

IT is reported that the Cunard steamers Belta and Alpha have been purchased or chartered by the Dominion government for service in protecting the fisheries.

MRS. HENRY WOOD, the novelist, is dead.

ST. ALBERT MEETING.

A political meeting was called at Tuesday's meeting for Wednesday evening at St. Jean's hotel, St. Albert. In default of further notice the attendance of St. Albert people was not as large as might have been expected. Jos. Lamoureux, of Fort Saskatchewan, was appointed chairman. By arrangement it was decided it should be a joint meeting.

Mr. Hardisty was called upon first. He would not make a long speech in English, but requested the privilege of addressing the meeting in Cree, which was conceded. Speaking in English he said that his platform had been widely published and it was not necessary to repeat it then. In it he had expressed his own views and he would hold himself bound by it and by no outside consideration. What he had promised to do he would do faithfully, as far as lay in his power. It had been charged that his authorized agents had announced him as a conservative. He had never authorized them to do so, and was what in his address he put himself forward to be, an independent. He thought he had lived long enough among the people here, and he had so conducted himself towards them, that they would not doubt his word as against that of any other man. It had been thrown against him that he was an officer of the H. B. Co. It was true. He was not ashamed of the. He had served that company for forty years, and would be willing to serve it for forty more. His connection with the H. B. Co. was no secret and he defied any man to say that the company as far as he was connected with it had been guilty of dishonorable conduct. He then spoke at some length, and fluently in Cree, and was frequently applauded.

Dr. Lafferty said that it was not necessary to go through his platform at length as he had done on the previous evening. He dealt severely with the C. P. R. monopoly and showed the advantage that would accrue to the country from its discontinuance. He again defined his position as a temperance reformer on the liquor question, as in favor of a license system as against the present permit system which took so much money out of the country. He went fully into the scrip question. His position was that of a liberal but his hands were not tied where the interests of the country were concerned. He explained the position taken by Mr. Hardisty's agents in the south in regard to his politics. He accepted Mr. Hardisty's statements fully, but thought he should at once telegraph those agents to place him in the proper light. Mr. Hardisty's connection with the H. B. Co. would necessarily affect his independence in parliament where H. B. matters were concerned. The same was true regarding Mr.

Davis of the firm of I. G. Baker & Co. He claimed support on the ground that neither of his opponents, could be really independent members of parliament, and one at least was a hide bound party man, of the party that he asserted had not done justice to the country.

Mr. Costigan asked if he was to understand that Dr. Lafferty was running as a member of the liberal party. The Dr. replied that he was. Mr. Costigan asked if a vote of want of confidence in the government of Sir John A. Macdonald were moved, would he vote for or against the administration? Dr. Lafferty replied that his action would depend upon the subject matter of the motion, whether it was or was not in the interest of the North-West. If it was he would support it, if not he would oppose it.

Mr. Davis announced himself as the regular nominee of the conservative convention. He chose the conservative party with which to ally himself, because he thought they had done most for the country, and if elected would support them. His connection with I. G. Baker & Co. in this contest was that when asked to run he had written to his principals informing them of his intentions. He added that he told them if they were suited well and good, if not they might paddle their own canoe, and he would paddle his. He dealt with his platform clause by clause, and declared his opinions on each subject pointedly and definitely, and in closing said he had nothing to say against either of the other candidates personally.

Mr. Costigan addressed the meeting in French in behalf of Mr. Davis. He was followed by F. Oliver, on behalf of Mr. Hardisty, R. Strachen on the same behalf, D. Maloney for the St. Albert war claims, J. L'Hirondelle, in Cree, for Mr. Davis, S. Cunningham and J. Rowland, in Cree for Mr. Hardisty, and Dr. Wilson for Mr. Hardisty. The latter part of the meeting was considerably disturbed by disputes as to the use of the different languages, and the right of Mr. Carney to address the meeting, which was not allowed owing to his use of personality.

The three candidates then addressed the meeting and it was closed at about 2 a.m. on Thursday morning by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

On Sunday morning last D. Macrae was arrested by the police for having sold part of a whiskey still to W. Gerow, about a month ago. On Wednesday he was brought before Supt. Griesbach and fined \$200 and costs.

On Thursday Supt. Griesbach fined P. Ouellette and J. Chabot, for taking part in a disturbance on the street the morning of February 22, \$5 and costs apiece.

STURGEON MEETING.

A joint political meeting was held in the Sturgeon school house on Thursday night. There was a fair attendance of the people of the settlement and a number from Edm.onton and St. Albert. H. Long was appointed chairman. Dr. Lafferty and Messrs. Davis and Hardisty addressed the meeting in the order named and were well received. They were followed by Messrs. J. A. Petrie, J. R. Costigan and F. Oliver as their respective supporters. W. H. Carson of the Sturgeon settlement also spoke, and a final address from Dr. Lafferty closed the meeting, the other candidates not availing themselves of the privilege. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting broke up about 2 a. m. on Friday.

BLIND MAN'S RIVER.

Editor BULLETIN.

SIR,—Mr. Davis, the conservative candidate for Alberta, arrived here on Wednesday evening, and as his arrival had been eagerly looked forward to for some days, it was not many minutes before a meeting was called at Chas. Whitford's residence. While we are few in number yet all were present at the meeting. Mr. Matthew Cook was chosen chairman, and after a few remarks he called upon Mr. Davis to read his platform, and, at the same time, explain some parts of it more fully, and their direct bearing towards the halfbreeds of Alberta. Mr. Davis then spoke at some length and explained to our satisfaction the several planks of his platform, especially as regards the adjustment of rebellion losses, and also the giving of local offices to local men, etc., and, upon taking his seat was heartily cheered. Mr. Chas. Whitford, of this place, spoke both in Cree and English. He said that his acquaintance with Mr. Davis, as well as with the independent candidate was intimate, and of many years standing and he could see very plainly that it was to the interest of every halfbreed to extend to Mr. Davis their vote and hearty support, as against Mr. Hardisty, who while he (Mr. Hardisty) claims to be a friend to the halfbreeds of the North-West, his policy towards them has slowly, but surely impoverished them. The halfbreeds had many favors to ask of the government of which Sir John A. Macdonald is chief, and that he felt sure that they would receive a surer hearing, if placed in the hands of the conservative candidate at Ottawa, than they would if trusted to an independent member, which, as he understood it was neither a member of the party in power or the party out of power, and therefore could secure at best but an indifferent hearing. He assured Mr. Davis that he, as well as the many halfbreeds resident here, were pledged to his

support, and would demonstrate this on the 15th of March, by recording their votes for the conservative nominee. Mr. Ad. McPherson, of Calgary, then made a short speech in which he said that probably the most amusing plank of Mr. Hardisty's platform, was his sudden confession of a long friendship for the halfbreeds of the North-West, but he (Mr. McPherson) felt sure that the day had at last arrived when the halfbreeds were free to choose and vote for men of their own choice. He hoped they would do so and not be led astray by claims of pretended friendship, but would record their votes for the conservative nominee, Mr. Davis, who made no such claims, but would prove their friend at the right time and place. Messrs. McDonnell, Elliott and Anderson also made short speeches, and a vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, Mr. Cook, the meeting was brought to a close at a late hour, and after participating in a hearty supper, the climax of the evening's enjoyment was reached by a dance, which followed, and probably a more pleasant evening will not be spent at Blind Man's again for many a long day.

Respectfully yours,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

February 26th, 1887.

THE British government have decided on the construction of a military railroad from India across Burma to Mandalay. The intention is to connect the terminus with a fleet of commercial steamers for the upper waters of Burma, and open out a trade route direct from India into the heart of China.

A DESPATCH from Sir John Macdonald says that deputy-returning officers, poll clerks and constables can vote at the elections, as they receive no money or emolument from the candidates, but are paid by the crown.

THE Mail says the Imperial government has sent Col. Goldie and a veterinary surgeon to Canada to purchase three hundred horses for the English army. Goldie's commission will last five years.

OFFICIAL information has been received by the government that the Lee-Burton rifle lately adopted for use in the British army has been discarded.

AN Hungarian paper advises Austria to attack Russia at once and secure the alliance of Serbia and Bulgaria with 100,000 additional troops.

THE British troops in India will be armed with repeating rifles, and the Martini rifles will be transferred to the Sepoys.

COAL has been selling at \$60 a ton at Fort Shaw, Montana.